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## Kabul Times (November 8, 1965, vol. 4, no. 187)

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Nov. 8, 65

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NOV 29

NEWS STALLS

## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +22°C. Minimum 3°C.  
Sun sets today at 5:00 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:30 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

# KABUL TIMES

SD

Kabul Times is available at:  
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Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near  
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-  
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 187

KABUL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1965. (AQRAB 17, 1344 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## HRH Ahmad Shah Hopes Visit To Tehran Will Help Foster Afghan-Iranian Ties

TEHRAN, November 8.—

**H**IS Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, in an interview Sunday with the Pars News Agency of Iran expressed gratitude at the invitation of Her Royal Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi, the President of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, (Red Crescent) which gave him the opportunity to visit Iran, Afghanistan's brother country and also have the opportunity of an audience with His Majesty the Shah of Iran.

He expressed the hope that this visit will contribute to the further consolidation of relations between the neighbouring countries. The Prince arrived here yesterday with his wife Princess Khatol.

He explained in the interview that the Red Crescent Societies in Afghanistan and Iran have both been set up with lofty goals of helping humanity. Close and friendly relations between these two societies will help carry out these aims.

In reply to a question he said the International Congress for Fighting Against Illiteracy which was recently held in Tehran at His Majesty the Shahinshah's initiative, was a constructive step towards helping humanity.

Earlier Sunday at Tehran airport HRH Prince Ahmad Shah with his wife Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol were received by Her Royal Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi, presidents of both Houses of Parliament; Minister of Education and other high Iranian officials.

After Her Royal Highness Princess Shams introduced the members of Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society to HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, the national anthems of Afghanistan and Iran were played and HRH Prince Ahmad Shah inspected the guard of honour. Afterwards Their Royal Highness proceeded to Marmar Palace.

On Sunday afternoon at 1:30 p.m. Their Royal Highnesses attended a reception which was given by Her Royal Highness Princess Shams.

Before departure for Tehran at

10:30 a.m. Sunday Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah and Princess Khatol were seen off at the Kabul Airport by HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis and some other members of royal family; cabinet members; the mayor of Kabul and Governor of Kabul province.

Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Minister of Public Health and Secretary General of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, and Mir Hamid Hussaini, a member of Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are accompanying Their Royal Highness in this trip.

## DarulHifaz Students Pray Here For Late King's Soul

**K**ABUL, Nov. 8.—The Department of Royal protocol announces that president officials and students of Darul Hifaz in Kabul made a complete recital of the Holy Koran on Sunday at Dilkusha Palace to commemorate the martyrdom of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah. The reciting group prayed for the soul of that great king and for the long life of His Majesty the King.

Also students from various schools in the capital visited the mausoleum of the late king for wretah laying ceremonies.

Students and teachers of the Medical College, Nangarhar University also held a similar function in which the Holy Koran was completely recited and the participants of the function prayed for the soul of that late lamented king.

## Philological Team Leaves After Studying Afghan Linguistic For Atlas

**K**ABUL, Nov. 8.—A four-man team of philologists headed by Prof. Edward, Secretary of the International Committee for dialects, which had arrived in Kabul returned to Switzerland Sunday after inspecting affairs relating to the preparation of Afghanistan's linguistic atlas and making a survey of languages and dialects in various provinces.

Professor Edward expressed satisfaction at the philological research work which has been carried out in 146 different parts of this country adding that if this rate of work is kept up all material needed for the compilation of the linguistic atlas will be prepared by the second half of the next year.

Nour Ahmad Shaker, Chief of the Department of Philology in the College of Letters, said the linguistic atlas will be published in three volumes.

The first volume, he said, will carry the questionnaire used in dialect research, a series of maps showing areas where different languages or dialects are spoken and a historical and geographical survey of various languages in the country.

The second volume will have about 1500 linguistic maps and the third volume will have about 300 drawings and pictures relating to the different dialects.

## Deputies Accept List Of Property Ministers Own

**K**ABUL, Nov. 8.—The list showing the assets of members of the new government was found satisfactory by Deputies at the Wolesi Jirgah's Sunday morning session.

The session was held at 10 a.m. under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the Wolesi Jirgah.

The property list of each minister was read by Maulana Mohammad Shah Irshad, the House Secretary. A number of deputies spoke on the sources of the property owned by the members of the new government. The list was approved by a majority vote. The House Rules Committee was to hold its session in the afternoon. The general session was to meet again at 9 a.m. Monday.

## Afghan Trade Delegation Returns From Iran Visit

**K**ABUL, Nov. 8.—An Afghan trade delegation headed by Amanullah Rasoul, advisor to the Ministry of Commerce, which had gone to Iran to participate in the industrial exhibition at the invitation of the Iranian Economics Ministry returned to Kabul Sunday.

On arrival at the airport Rasoul said after the exhibition ended the delegation visited industrial institutes of Sheraz and Isfahan where similar exhibitions were held in the previous years. He expressed appreciation for the reception accorded the delegation by the Iranian authorities.

## Pakhtunistanis Congratulate Premier

**K**ABUL, Nov. 8.—The Momand, Afridi, Worekzai and Pari Samkani Pakhtunistanis tribesmen of Jalalkote in a joint letter on behalf of these tribes have congratulated Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on his appointment as Prime Minister and have wished him success in his efforts for the progress and prosperity of the people of Afghanistan.

They have also expressed gratitude for Maiwandwal's support for the irrefutable rights of the people of Pakhtunistan as mentioned in his policy statement to the Wolesi Jirgah.

**K**ABUL, Nov. 8.—The Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Zulfikari left Kabul Sunday morning to take part in the reception ceremonies for His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

## Wilson Asks Smith To Meet Him Again, Maybe In Malta

LONDON, November 8, (AP).—

**B**ITRAIN's Prime Minister Harold Wilson Sunday night asked Southern Rhodesia's Premier Ian Smith to meet him again possibly in Malta—for another attempt to settle the Rhodesian crisis.

Wilson's new proposal was made after all-day meetings with leading ministers after Smith claimed Saturday that Wilson had "finally closed the door" to a negotiated independence for Rhodesia.

Replying to Smith's Saturday statement Wilson proposed that the talks on the Mediterranean island, about half-way between Britain and Rhodesia, be preceded by a visit to London immediately by Rhodesia's chief justice, Sir Hugh Beadle. He is chairman-designate of a proposed royal commission to seek a way out of the independence impasse.

If Smith accepted this proposal, Sir Hugh could be in London early this week and Wilson and Smith could be together in Malta before the weekend, British government sources suggested.

The British government also wants to ask Sir Hugh how the state of emergency proclaimed last week by Smith would affect the royal commission's work and whether there are any safeguards that must be insisted upon to enable the commission to operate effectively.

Specifically Wilson wants to know how the commission could really find out what Rhodesian people—including the African majority whose leaders are restricted—think when newspapers are restrained and other dampers put on political freedom.

The royal commission has the proposed task of deciding whether the Rhodesian people as a whole accept the white ruled colony's 1961 Constitution as a basis for

independence.

Wilson's reply to Smith was expected to reach Salisbury before midnight Rhodesian time. It was believed that if Smith agreed to meet him, their talks might last for one day.

What Wilson and his ministers fear is Smith's restoration of a state of emergency presages an early unilateral declaration of independence, which the British say is illegal.

Meanwhile, Rhodesian remained quiet on the third day under state of emergency regulations.

Orders prohibiting the publication, either through writing or pictures, of news about restricted persons or restricted areas have been announced for the Salisbury and Matabeleland police provinces. The latter extends from the Victoria falls on the Zambian border to Beitbridge on the South African border, in Southwestern Rhodesia. It includes Rhodesia's second city of Bulawayo and covers the whole of the border with the neighbouring British protectorate of Bechuanaland.

This move is regarded as partial press censorship as it limits the activities of newsmen. They can no longer even mention the names of African nationalist leaders Joshua Nkomo and the reverend Ndabaningi Sithole or former Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister Garfield Todd, all of whom are under restriction.

Emergency regulations also give police the power to censor the press. Rhodesia's four main newspapers all oppose the Smith government and are against a unilateral declaration of independence.

Sources said news bulletin from the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), which have been dropped from local radio broadcasts would not be restored.

## W. German Volunteers Arrive For 2-Year Service

**K**ABUL, Nov. 8.—A 14 man group of West German volunteers arrived in Kabul Sunday. The group, most of whose members are electrical engineers and mechanics will co-operate with various agencies in Kabul, Pul-i-Khumri and Kunduz, for two years.

## Zambia Can Protect Economy In Case Of Blockade-Kaunda

**LUSAKA, ZAMBIA, Nov. (AP).**—President Kenneth Kaunda said Sunday his government had "found ways and means" of protecting Zambia economy should neighbouring white-ruled Rhodesia impose trade sanctions on his country.

It is widely held that the Rhodesian government will use the threat of an economic blockade on land-locked Zambia to protect itself from retaliatory measures should it seize independence.

In a nationwide broadcast, Kaunda said Zambia bought 112 million dollars worth of goods from Rhodesia last year, more than one-third of Rhodesia's industrial production.

"This is the right time to remind Ian Smith's government of this and let them know we reserve the right of action", Khundal warned.

## "Sadai Kashmir" Radio Greets USSR Leaders

**KARACHI, Pakistan, Nov. 8. (AP).**—The clandestine radio, "Sadai Kashmir", broadcast Sunday, a message to President Anastas Mikoyan and Premier Alexei Kosygin of the Soviet Union "congratulating them on the 48th anniversary of the October Revolution."

The radio appealed to the Soviet People to "help the freedom fighters of Kashmir who are struggling for their freedom as Russians struggled 48 years ago."

## October Revolution Anniversary Marked



On the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the October Revolution, a reception was held last night at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. The reception was attended by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, some cabinet members; high ranking Afghan officials and some members of diplomatic corps at the Court of Kabul. Prime Minister Maiwandwal is shown being welcomed by Konstantine Alexandrov, Soviet Ambassador at the reception.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 8, 1965

Education And  
National Traditions

Education in our country must develop in accordance with our national traditions. It is imperative that as our students are educated they learn to understand their national values and adapt modern trends in education to these values. Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's remarks on Saturday to officials of the Ministry of Education should be interpreted in this context.

As we have often noted, the constant development in our social, economic and political life greatly affects our concept of education. But no changes in our educational system should ignore our national traditions.

One of the most important heritages of this nation is the individuality of its people. No matter what kind of government we have had in our history, our people have continued their own way of living in accordance with their traditions and moral and spiritual tenets.

The Prime Minister said that "we want to keep the road open for the free development of intellect among our youth so that they may learn not only skills and facts but a sense of correct and wise judgment and alertness so that they are equipped to meet their future responsibility." This policy accords with our national character, and we are glad that Mr. Maiwandwal has called, as the Minister of Education, upon the officials of that Ministry to direct their efforts in this direction.

Mr. Maiwandwal has advocated the concept of academic freedom—an issue which in many advanced democracies is still controversial. As we move toward true democracy in the country, it is gratifying that our leaders are adhering to principles which are consistent with the theories of democracy and our national traditions—freedom of discussion and debate.

In implementing these concepts the officials of the Ministry of Education and our educators and indeed our entire body of students have a great responsibility and in this task we are sure they will have the sincere cooperation of the entire population.

## Parliamentary Procedure In Afghanistan

As I said giving of a vote of confidence offered the Deputies an opportunity to list the grievances of the nation. In a brilliant debate Deputy one after another noted the shortcomings, oppression, and discrimination practised by governments.

There were a variety of complaints some connected with graft of former ministers, governors, civil servants, and even police; some with the uneven distribution of national wealth among the provinces; some with the false and unfulfilled promises of the government; some with the general state of the nation, lagging behind other Asian countries.

For instance, Dr. Farzan had prepared a list of 36 points— which, according to him, were the causes of under development. Included in the list were such points as graft and discrimination, spoils systems and false understanding of the economic situation in Afghanistan. Another deputy, Pourmohammad, complained about the educational systems and also proposed that the means of transportation should be limited so that our foreign exchange is not wasted on the import of cars.

Gul Chah Ufat, a deputy from Nangarhar, noted that the former governments have always tried to catch very small officials for graft and acceptance of bribery while nothing has been done about corruption among high-ranking officials.

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

He proposed, that henceforth corruption should be stopped, from the top and then care should be taken about the bottom.

Another deputy, Mohammad Ismail Mobalegh from Behsoud, in a piece of oratory which showed his skill in teaching, complained that some provinces of the country have been completely ignored, in as far as development projects and even distribution of national wealth is concerned.

Elaborating his point, he stated that the provinces of Kohistan, Pakhtia, Hazarajat and Badakhshan are the regions for which the government has done nothing so far.

Deputy Anahita (Nasheed) turned to the topic of women in Afghanistan. "Illiteracy is the most outstanding problem among the women in the country," she said. This is why half of the population of the country is almost paralysed. She drew the attention of the new government to the position of women in the country and hoped that speedy measures would be taken to improve the distressed condition of women.

Deputy Khalilullah Khalili, commenting on the general state of the country, outlined disease, poverty, illiteracy, graft and oppression as the main causes for the backwardness of Afghanistan and hoped that the new government would adopt strong measures to fight against these enemies of the nation.

These were some of the examples of what our deputies said in Wolesi Jirgah on the day the new government was seeking a vote of confidence. It is neither possible—due to lack of space—nor necessary since many speeches were repetitive, points—to state everything that Deputies said. But the readers, from these examples, can see the nature of the grievances which have to be redressed by the government.

This shows two things: The nature and extent of the work which the government must undertake, and the expectations of the nation and the Wolesi Jirgah from the new government to which they have given their vote of confidence.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, after receiving the vote of confidence said that the government has taken note of all the complaints of the Deputies and within his ability and with due consideration to financial resources will try to redress the grievances.

As to corruption and graft it must be realised that the unsolvable problem of human nature comes in. Some people have a great weakness for material wealth—and how they acquire it is not important. In other words, to them, the end justifies the means.

No government can guarantee a perfectly clean record. Somehow, Profumo's and Baker's and Dalmia's are found everywhere.

## PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial under the headline, "The Anniversary of Two Historical Events".

Our people, says the paper, are celebrating two events simultaneously with mixed feelings of happiness and sorrow. The people are sad because 32 years ago our late King who was dear to us was assassinated. The people of Afghanistan lost a man who fought for the independence of the country gallantly and whose name now is a symbol of honour in the history of this nation.

The late King, says the paper, succeeded, during his short reign in drawing up the lines for development of the country and in taking strong steps for the improvement of education, public health and economic conditions.

The foundations for higher education, parliament and construction of roads were laid during his reign.

Our happiness lies in the fact that the Afghan nation, without hesitation, and to honour the services of that great man, chose his son as the King of Afghanistan.

His Majesty the King, says the paper, follows those lines which were planned by our late King for the progress of the country. The changes that have come about in the last 32 years are the result of the tireless efforts of the people which have been undertaken with the guidance of His Majesty, the King.

We are pleased to note, says the editorial, that in a world in which there is much insecurity and fighting, our people are working hard, with cool nerves, and in peaceful surroundings, to establish firmly their democratic system.

The King is the symbol of national integration and he rules in the heart of our people. This fact assures us that the people in coming years will work harder and with even more sincerity for the development of their country.

The paper offers felicitations on the occasions of Accession Day to the members of the royal family and the people of Afghanistan. Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial under the caption of "His Majesty's Accession Anniversary".

Commenting on the fact that the people of Afghanistan have been faced with severe trials several times, the paper says that 32 years ago King Mohammad Nadir Shah was assassinated. At that time Afghanistan badly needed him to direct improvement of the economic situation, guide international relations and establish security in the country. But thank God that the people chose His Son as his successor.

The social and economic condition of the country today is not comparable with the situation at that time. The civil war, 31 years ago, says the paper, caused much damage and the government used all its resources in rebuilding.

The most important achievement during the reign of His Majesty the King has been "the setting up of a democratic order in Afghanistan. Besides this, says the editorial, various social and economic plans for the development of the country have been completed. There is a complete network of roads in the country today.

We can say with certainty, says the editorial, that with the establishment of a new order and democracy, the social and economic face of the country has changed.

As we celebrate the thirty-second anniversary of the accession of His Majesty the King, we sincerely pray, concludes the paper, for a long and healthy life of our just and democratic King so that under His guidance the country may progress morally and materially.

(Contd. on page 4)

## All About Women

## Radio Afghanistan First Institution To Hire Women In Kabul Now Employs 35



Miss Nour Jahan Maiwandwal

The first institution to put women to work, even while the Afghan women were still enshrouded in chadari, was Radio Afghanistan, then called Radio Kabul.

The first woman to serve in Radio Afghanistan is Mrs. Nour Jahan Maiwandwal, who started her career there 13 years ago. The radio was then managed by Abdul Chafour Bishna. She served as a news announcer, but the programme was taped at her home and then hurried to the studios.

During Bishna's term of management women also for the first time took part in a radio play. They were Mrs. Kobra Ormer, Mrs. Maliha and Mrs. Haliza Hassan.

But these women didn't stay on the job for very long. On the radio's staff the woman who has the longest term of service is now Latifa Kabir Seraj who serves as an announcer of Dari news.

Among the women who took jobs in the radio after the unveiling was Mrs. Zinab Shayagan. Pakhtu news announcer, who still continues this job. Mrs. Shahika

Habibi, who stood first among the announcers following an audience polling last year, has served on the radio for the last eight years. Apart from newscasting, she also reads poetry and stories well.

Many more women have worked at the radio for periods of six months to one year. At the moment 35 are women working at Radio Afghanistan. They perform such duties as newscasting, secretarial work, programme producing and singing.

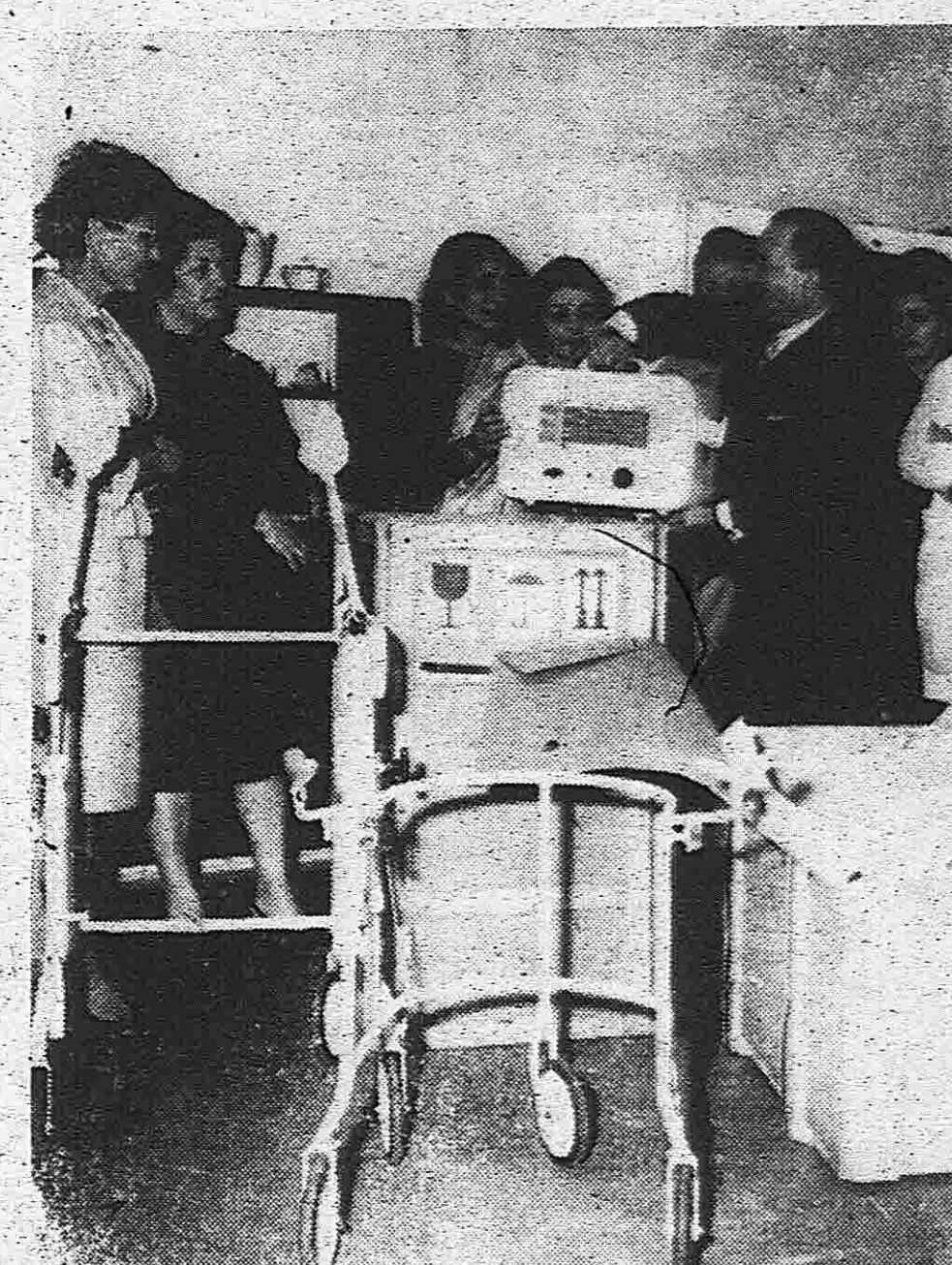
The first women's voice heard on Radio Afghanistan was that of Mrs. Khadija Parwin. She used to sing her songs at home and the tapes were broadcast by the radio. This was not enough as the time was 1950 and the announcer had to introduce the songs as those sung by a little girl.

The first song Mrs. Parwin recorded in the studios of Radio Afghanistan was "Gul Frosh" (flower girl). She recalls to record this song she went to the radio's studios in a heavy gray chadari and as it was an unprecedented thing she was very frightened. It turned out that the piece became a hit and remained on for more than two years.

In 1958, following the throwing off of chadari, Mrs. Parwin became a regular employee of the radio and took over the job of assistant director of the department for concerts. Mrs. Parwin is more than 50 years old but she has a very young voice, and a great sense of art and music. She has done a great deal to encourage women to enter the field of music and singing.

She said the first live concert planned by Radio Afghanistan to include women included just me. But as the day of the

## More Equipment For Orthopaedic Dept. Of Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital



The Diplomatic Wives' Organisation presented equipment and supplies to the orthopaedic department of the Wazir Akbar Khan Roghtoon on Saturday afternoon by Mrs. P. N. Thapar, wife of the Indian Ambassador and President of the Diplomatic Wives' Organisation of Kabul.

The equipment which includes two traction tables, wheel chairs and special shoes for disabled children was accepted with thanks by Dr. Abdul Ghani Afzal, the head physician of the hospital. The hospital's orthopaedic department was established one and a half years ago with help rendered by the Diplomatic Wives Organisation of Kabul. The department is to serve crippled children. According to a hospital source, the

number of cases brought to the hospital is increasing. The Diplomatic Wives have been holding parties from time to time to raise money to purchase equipment for a special crippled children's hospital.

This is the third time the organisation has presented equipment to the hospital.

The equipment was bought in Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

## Latifa Kabir Seraj Recalls 12 Years As Radio Announcer

Mrs. Latifa Kabir Seraj has served as an announcer at Radio Afghanistan for the last 12 years. She started at the radio as producer of children's programmes, and later on began announcing as well. In 1957 she became a teacher at Malalai School. In the meantime when she finished school each day, she used to go to the Mermono Roghtoon (Women's Hospital) in her chadari, to give Farsi lessons to the hospital's nurses. She also taught an adult literacy course at the Women's Institute, not to mention caring for her five children.

When the Women Institute's cinema opened Mrs. Seraj also read advertisements at the shows. She donated money and talent to the women's theatre, in which women produced plays for a women audience. As she became more involved in the Women's Institute's activities, she gave up teaching at Malalai and took over the management of the Zainab Theatre.

The first performance at the theatre was called Afsana "fable" in which several women panto-mimed the story told by a narrator. The narrator was Mrs. Seraj. The show was a success and lasted for a week. Af. 10,000 was collected at the box office. The programme cost only Af. 600.

That week was a hectic one. Mrs. Seraj remembers. As soon as I finished at the theatre, with no chance to catch my breath, I had to go to Radio Afghanistan by car and hurry to the studio to announce advertisements.

Mrs. Seraj now works on a number of programmes besides being a newscaster. She is the producer of the programme called "From the Corners of Everyday Life". She helps narrate the programme "We and our Coun-

(Contd. on page 4)

Council of Medical Research and executive council of the Central Public Health Institute.

Mrs. Latifa Kabir Seraj

Another girl, Miss Nour Jahan Maiwandwal, handles two women's programmes: Women and home and domestic life. She is a graduate of the Department of Journalism of the College of Letters, and has worked on a part time basis at Radio Afghanistan since her junior year in the college.

Women and home is a programme designed for a more educated audience.

These two programmes are put on the air in Pakhtu and Dari. The announcing in the Pakhtu versions of the programme is done by Miss Suraia Khadim and Miss Tour Pekai.

## Bazaar Offers Woven Mats, All Types Of Baskets

Woven nut dishes, fruit bowls, platters, wastebaskets, mats, purses, fans, baskets with lids, and without lids, whisk brushes, and mat are available in the basket bazaar. It is found about 30 metres to the right on the first street after the Pamir Cinema when travelling towards the Maiwand Memorial on Jami Maiwand.

Tightly woven baskets with or without decoration are wonderful for dirty clothes hampers, covered wastebaskets, letter holders, or displaying magazines. They may be used as fruit baskets, nut containers, or kindling wood containers, too.

These baskets come in all size from very small to 75 centimetres in diameter. The smaller ones have handles and would be fun for candies and nuts, or suspended from a low beam with a potted plant inside.

Baskets of all sizes, woven in the mat weave are also available, and if a special size or design is needed it can be finished in a couple of days. Matters are also available to go and weave mats in homes for floors, walls, and ceilings.



About 50 varieties of flowers grown in pots made by the students of the School of Arts and Crafts were exhibited last Tuesday at the Ministry of Press and Information Club. The exhibition was organised by the Japanese Ikibina club.

Entry tickets were sold for 50 afghanis a piece and the 15,000 afghanis which was collected from the sale of entry tickets will be given to the School of Arts and Crafts to help to purchase equipment and supplies there. Japanese indoor decoration was also exhibited at the club. A room was set up with typical Japanese arrangement and decoration.





Afghan press delegation, during its recent visit to Saudi Arabia, was received by His Majesty King Faisal.

## USSR Shows Nuclear Carrier Rocket In Military Parade

MOSCOW, November 8, (AP).—

THE Soviet Union Sunday showed off a huge rocket system and said it was capable of triggering a surprise nuclear attack from space.

The rocket had been shown once before. But its capabilities were described Sunday for the first time.

The Soviet Union said the 115-foot (35 m) rocket could put a nuclear warhead into orbit around the earth. From the first or any later orbit, an official announcement said, ground control could fire the nuclear warhead "unexpectedly" at an aggressor.

Orbiting of such a weapon would violate a United Nations agreement the Soviet Union has signed. The Soviets, however, said only that they were capable of launching such a weapon, not that they had done so.

The orbital missile received the place of honour, the last spot, in the mammoth military parade through Red Square marking the 48th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution that brought communism to power in Russia.

The orbital rocket was shown for the first time last May. The Soviets said then it had an "unlimited" range and was similar to the rockets that launched Soviet space ships.

But, they said nothing in May about the capability of orbiting a nuclear warhead for a surprise attack from space.

Informed sources said the United States has never claimed a weapons system with such a capability. But they said that since both countries can orbit and return manned spacecraft to earth near a pre-determined spot, it should be assumed that both can do the same thing. The orbital weapon is the longest nuclear missile ever displayed here. It is a three-stage, liquid-fueled ICBM with a range of more than 5,000 nautical miles.

## Latifa Seraj

(Contd. from page 3)

try", and she reads "From the Editorials".

Mrs. Seraj recalls one evening almost six years ago, she was entertaining several guests and was called unexpectedly to the radio. When she reached there she was asked to broadcast a story "Tears of a Mother". It was a highly emotional story and about half way through I found myself affected so much by it that I started crying.

After the programme I stopped in the adjoining room to congratulate the author on his story, and I found him crying, too. When I arrived home, I expected to be welcomed by long faces, but to my surprise, all the guests and my husband, gave me a hero's welcome, and I could see some of them had cried, too.

She was upset at not standing first among newscasters last year. But, she says, I'm doing my best now so that I won't have any regret when announcers are rated this year.

## Polyansky's Speech

(Contd. from page 2)

The first Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers spoke about the growing friendship with Afghanistan and India, and contact with Scandinavian countries and improved relations with Iran, Pakistan and Turkey as well as favourable development of relations with France and Japan.

It is the sincere desire of the Soviet Union, that the dangerous Indo-Pakistan conflict should be fully stamped out.

Marshal Malinovsky, the Minister of Defence of the USSR, has congratulated the armed forces on the holiday of the 48 anniversary of the October Revolution.

"Our people are vigilantly watching the intrigues of the imperialists and are aware of the serious threat to mankind from the aggressive actions of the American imperialists, the United States intervention in the domestic affairs of other states", reads the minister's order of the day. "The Communist Party and the Soviet government are taking all necessary steps to raise the defensive might of the USSR, to strengthen our armed forces."

Marshal Malinovsky stressed that a firm and enduring peace was necessary for the accomplishment of the tasks of building communism. "That Soviet men and women", he declares, "are wholeheartedly supporting the Leninist foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet government aimed at the rallying of the forces of socialism, the utmost support of the liberation struggle of the peoples, the safeguarding of peace on earth."

Speaking about the desire of the USSR to improve relations with the People's Republic of China, Polyansky, said:

"For our part we did all that was possible towards this end. Now the question of development of relations between the Soviet Union and China, between the CPSU and the Communist Party of China, is up to the Chinese leaders."

Dmitry Polyansky said that because of unfavourable weather conditions gross agricultural output will perhaps be 2-3 per cent below that of 1964, the year of a good harvest, but, on the whole, will exceed the level of any other year.

Polyansky said that the new five year plan for 1966-1970 should mark an important stage in the development of the USSR. It is planned during this period to speed up the economic development of the country and, on this basis, raise the living standards of the Soviet people.

## Disturbances Flare In Nigeria After Regional Elections

IBADAN, Nigeria, Nov. 8, (AP). A bitterly fought election for western Nigeria's regional house of assembly has unleashed a wave of terror.

Small scale vandalism in the weeks before the Oct. 11 balloting has grown into widespread arson, looting and rioting by roving gangs.

Seven thousand police—nearly half Nigeria's force—and army units equipped with heavy armor, have been trying to quell disturbances.

About 25 persons have been killed. At least 15 persons died last Monday at Iqbara-Odo. At least 35 have been arrested in connection with it.

Police and federal authorities have enforced a dusk-to-dawn curfew, prohibited possession of arms in certain areas, and banned all public gatherings except religious services.

## Treatment Arranged For Turk Cypriots, U Thant Reports

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 8, (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant said in a report issued Sunday that UN official had arranged for food and medical treatment for Turkish Cypriots in Famagusta, scene of recent fighting.

It was the first report on the subject since the Security Council held a debate Friday and council President Fernand Ortizsanz of Bolivia appealed for "the utmost moderation."

Sanz said the UN officials arranged with Greek Cypriots to let Turkish Cypriots move freely in and out of the Famagusta walled city, if unarmed, and also to let them receive supplies there "except for items on the government's restricted list."

He said the same officials told the Famagusta Turkish Cypriots that the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus would escort six Turkish Cypriot food trucks from Nicosia Sunday, would bring a Turkish Cypriot doctor from Nicosia by helicopter and, if necessary, it would fly future Turkish Cypriot casualties out to Nicosia.

"A number of (Greek Cypriot) national guard units in Famagusta have returned to their regular camps", Sanz said.

## SOUTH VIETNAMESE PREMIER LEAVES FOR SOUTH KOREAN VISIT

SAIGON, Nov. 8 (AP) Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky of South Vietnam left Saigon by plane Monday for Seoul where he will confer with President Chung Hee Park of South Korea.

It was Ky's third trip abroad as Prime Minister in the interest of his programme for an expanded effort to fight communism in Asia.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 8.—Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, President of the Government Printing House left Kabul for Holland and the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitations of the two governments. During his six week stay in the two countries Kandahari will visit various printing houses and factories producing printing equipment.

KABUL, Nov. 8.—Dr. Mani, Director General of the WHO Regional Committee for Southeast Asia and a number of representatives from other countries who had come to Kabul to take part in the WHO regional conference left for their respective countries Sunday morning. They were seen off at the airport by officials of the Public Health Ministry and the Institute of Public Health.

## ADVTs.

### International Club

Thursday, Nov. 11th. 8:30 pm.  
GRAND TENNIS BALL  
Distribution of cups. Various  
and nice foods available.  
Black Tie. Non-members  
Afs. 100.

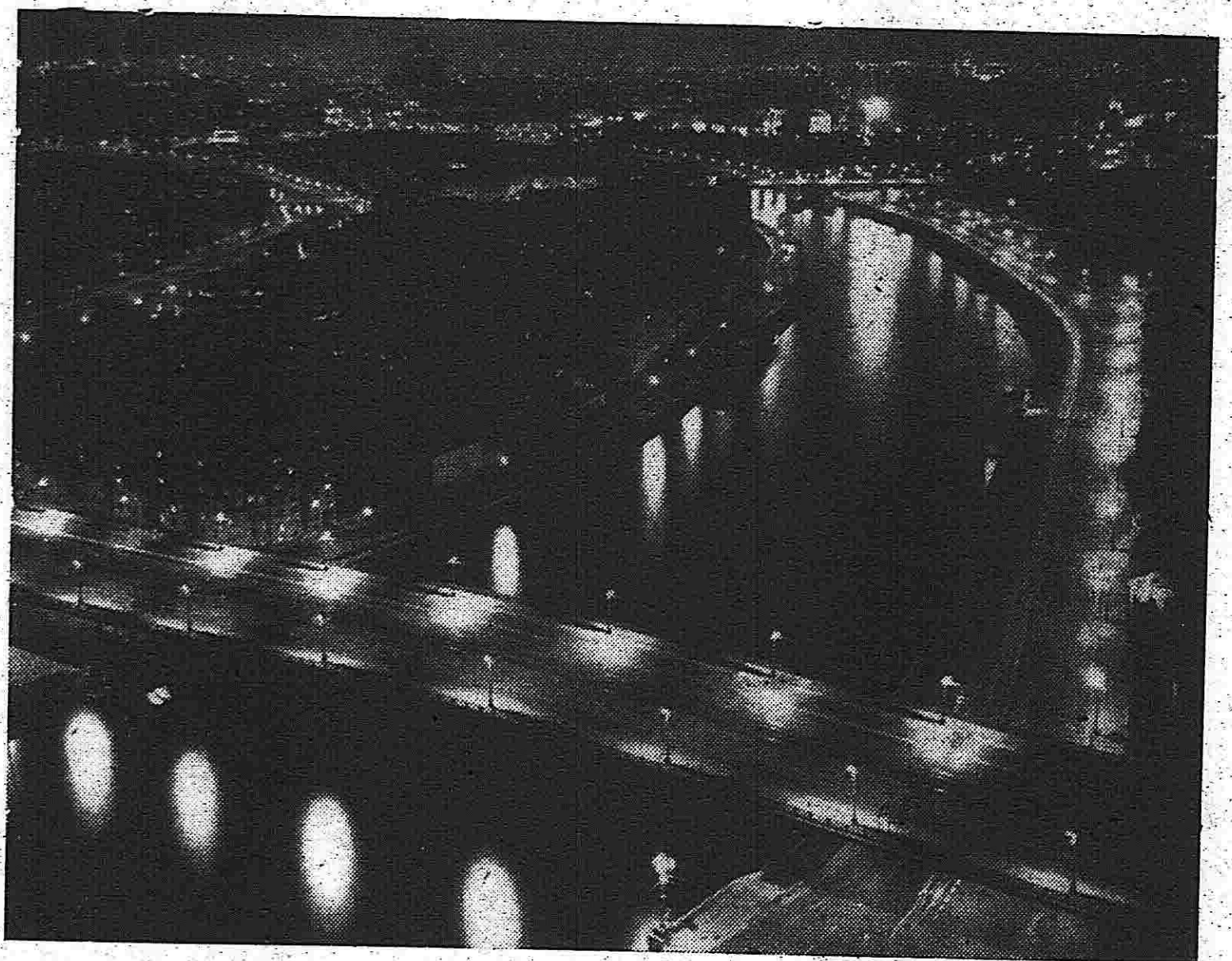
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